

## Fiche d'entraînement : intégrations par parties

Calculer les intégrales suivantes à l'aide de la technique de l'intégration par parties :

1)  $I_1 = \int_0^1 4x e^{-x} dx$

2)  $I_2 = \int_1^3 x^2 \ln(x) dx$

3)  $I_3 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \cos(x) dx$

4)  $I_4 = \int_0^{\pi} (2x + 1) \sin(3x) dx$

5)  $I_5 = \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$

6)  $I_6 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \sin(2x) dx$

7)  $I_7 = \int_2^4 x \ln(x) dx$

8)  $I_8 = \int_1^e (2x - 1) \ln(x) dx$

9)  $I_9 = \int_1^2 x e^{3x} dx$

10)  $I_{10} = \int_0^1 (3x + 1) e^{2x} dx$

## Solutions

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) \quad u(x) = 4x \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 4 \\ v(x) = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_1 = \left[ \underbrace{-4xe^{-x}}_{uv} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \underbrace{-4e^{-x}}_{u'v} dx = [-4xe^{-x}]_0^1 - [4e^{-x}]_0^1 = -4e^{-1} + 0 - (4e^{-1} - 4e^0) = -8e^{-1} + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2) \quad u(x) = \ln(x) \\ v'(x) = x^2 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_2 = \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x)}_{uv} \right]_1^3 - \int_1^3 \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}x^2}_{u'v} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln(x) \right]_1^3 - \left[ \frac{1}{9}x^3 \right]_1^3 = 9\ln(3) - 0 - \left( 3 - \frac{1}{9} \right) = 9\ln(3) - \frac{26}{9}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3) \quad u(x) = 2x \\ v'(x) = \cos(x) \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 2 \\ v(x) = \sin(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_3 = \left[ \underbrace{2x \sin(x)}_{uv} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{2 \sin(x)}_{u'v} dx = [2x \sin(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - [-2 \cos(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 0 - (-0 + 2) = \pi - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4) \quad u(x) = 2x + 1 \\ v'(x) = \sin(3x) \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 2 \\ v(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_4 = \left[ \underbrace{-\frac{1}{3}(2x+1) \cos(3x)}_{uv} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{\left( -\frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) \right)}_{u'v} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(2x+1) \cos(3x) \right]_0^{\pi} - \left[ \frac{2}{9} \sin(3x) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$I_4 = -\frac{1}{3}(2\pi+1) \cos(3\pi) + \frac{1}{3} \cos(0) - \left( -\frac{2}{9} \sin(3\pi) + \frac{2}{9} \sin(0) \right) = -\frac{1}{3}(2\pi+1) \times (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \times 1 - (0+0) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5) \quad u(x) = x \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 1 \\ v(x) = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_5 = \left[ \underbrace{-xe^{-x}}_{uv} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \underbrace{(-e^{-x})}_{u'v} dx = [-xe^{-x}]_0^1 - [e^{-x}]_0^1 = -e^{-1} + 0 - (e^{-1} - e^0) = -e^{-1} - e^{-1} + 1 = -2e^{-1} + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6) \quad u(x) = x \\ v'(x) = \sin(2x) \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 1 \\ v(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_6 = \left[ \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}x \cos(2x)}_{uv} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \underbrace{\left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right)}_{u'v} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2}x \cos(2x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$I_6 = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \times \cos(0) - \left( -\frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(0) \right) = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 7) \quad u(x) = \ln(x) \\ v'(x) = x \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_7 = \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x)}_{uv} \right]_2^4 - \int_2^4 \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{2}x \right)}_{u'v} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) \right]_2^4 - \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right]_2^4 = 8\ln(4) - 2\ln(2) - (4 - 1) = 14\ln(2) - 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{8)} \\ u(x) = \ln(x) \\ v'(x) = 2x - 1 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v(x) = x^2 - x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_8 = \left[ \underbrace{(x^2 - x) \ln(x)}_{uv} \right]_1^e - \int_1^e \underbrace{(x - 1)}_{u'v} dx = [(x^2 - x) \ln(x)]_1^e - \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x \right]_1^e$$

$$I_8 = (e^2 - e) \ln(e) - (1^2 - 1) \ln(1) - \left( \frac{1}{2} e^2 - e - \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 + 1 \right) = e^2 - e - 0 - \frac{1}{2} e^2 + e + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{9)} \\ u(x) = x \\ v'(x) = e^{3x} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 1 \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_9 = \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} x e^{3x}}_{uv} \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} e^{3x}}_{u'v} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} \right]_1^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} e^6 - \frac{1}{3} e^3 - \left( \frac{1}{9} e^6 - \frac{1}{9} e^3 \right) = \frac{5}{9} e^6 - \frac{2}{9} e^3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{10)} \\ u(x) = 3x + 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{2x} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = 3 \\ v(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } I_{10} = \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (3x + 1) e^{2x}}_{uv} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} e^{2x}}_{u'v} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} (3x + 1) e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{3}{4} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 = 2e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^0 - \left( \frac{3}{4} e^2 - \frac{3}{4} e^0 \right) = \frac{5}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$